

NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES CODING FOR POLYPEPTIDES ENDOWED WITH A
LARVICIDAL ACTIVITY TOWARDS LEPIDOPTERA

5 The subject of the invention is nucleotide sequences coding
for polypeptides endowed with a larvicidal activity towards
Lepidoptera.

10 It relates more particularly to agents, in particular
nucleotide sequences, polypeptides or even vectors, or bacterial
strains modified by these sequences and expressing polypeptides making
it possible to prepare larvicidal compositions active against
Lepidoptera, preferably against Spodoptera littoralis (hereafter
S.littoralis) or Mamestra brassicae (hereafter designated by
M.brassicae) or capable of transforming the plants to be treated in
15 conferring on them this type of activity.

 It is known that most of the isolates of B.thuringiensis
show a toxic activity with regard to larvae of more than a hundred
species of Lepidoptera.

20 This activity results from the capacity of the strains of
B.thuringiensis to synthesize, at the moment of sporulation,
crystalline inclusions of protein nature, or δ -endotoxins, under the
control of one or several types of gene.

 It has been shown that the activity of these polypeptides
is contained in the NH_2 -terminal half or N-terminus of the protein.

25 The studies carried out have shown the high specificity
of the δ -endotoxins towards larvae of a given species.

 On account of this high specificity, many species of
Lepidoptera, in particular of the family of the Noctuidae, react only
weakly to commercial preparations of available B.thuringiensis.

30 It is so in particular for the species S.littoralis, a poly-
phagous insect which constitutes the principal parasite of cotton
and other industrially important crops. Among these crops, mention
should be made of maize, the castor oil plant, tobacco, the groundnut,
fodder plants, such as clover or alfalfa, or also market garden produce
35 such as the cabbage or the tomato.

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Hence, one can imagine the interest of disposing of agents targeting specifically and effectively the family of the Noctuidae and in particular S.littoralis or M.brassicae.

5 The genes for δ -endotoxins hitherto identified do not code for a polypeptide preferentially active with regard to S.littoralis.

10 The search by the inventors for a sequence of nucleotides coding for a polypeptide preferably active against the Noctuidae, more especially against S.littoralis, has led them to study the natural isolates of two strains of B.thuringiensis, the larvicidal activity of which on S.littoralis appears to be higher than that of the industrial preparations made starting from other strains of B.thuringiensis.

15 The species in question are aizawai 7-29 and entomocidus 6-01.

20 The study of these isolates has made it possible to demonstrate the existence of several genes for δ -endotoxins of different structures and different specificities, of which two genes preferentially active against P.brassicae but not very active against the Noctuida of cotton and a gene inactive against P.brassicae and S.littoralis.

25 By studying the total DNA of these isolates and by carrying out appropriate hybridizations, followed by the cloning of the fragments identified by hybridization, the inventors have observed that it is possible to isolate nucleotide sequences implicated in genes for δ -endotoxins coding for polypeptides active, preferably, against S.littoralis.

30 Thus, the aim of the invention is to provide nucleotide sequences capable of coding for at least the NH₂-terminal part of a δ -endotoxin toxic against the Noctuidae and preferably against S.littoralis or M.brassicae.

It also has the aim of providing a polypeptide toxic with regard to the Noctuidae.

35 Furthermore, the invention relates to a procedure for obtaining such a sequence and a polypeptide showing the desired activity as well as the intermediate agents such as vectors and

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bacterial strains which can be utilized for obtaining the polypeptide.

In addition, the invention relates to the uses of these sequences and polypeptides for the development of larvicidal compositions with regard to the Noctuidae, in particular S.littoralis and for the transformation of the plants likely to be infected by these larvae.

The invention relates to a sequence of nucleotides coding for at least a part of the N-terminal region of a polypeptide toxic specifically against the larvae of Lepidoptera of the Noctuidae family, and preferably against S.littoralis, characterized by its capacity of hybridization with a gene capable of expressing a polypeptide toxic towards larvae of S.littoralis.

According to another aspect of the invention, the nucleotide sequence is characterized in that it is carried by a sequence of nucleotides of about 3 kb such as obtained by in vitro genetic recombination of sequences of nucleotides of B.thuringiensis capable of hybridizing with probes 1, 2 and 3 of pHTA2 shown in figure 2. The fragment of 3 kb corresponds more particularly to the restriction fragment HindIII-PstI.

The sequences of nucleotides of the invention are, in addition, characterized in that they contain sites in the following order : HindIII - HincII - BglIII - KpnI - HindIII - PstI.

In a preferred manner, these sequences of nucleotides are obtained by in vitro genetic recombination of DNA sequences derived from at least one strain of B.thuringiensis. In a variant of the embodiment of the invention, two different strains of B.thuringiensis are utilized.

Strains of B.thuringiensis particularly suited for obtaining these sequences of nucleotides are the strains corresponding to aizawai 7-29 and entomocidus 6-01, deposited on 21 April 1987 under the No. I-661 and No. I-660, respectively, with the National Collection of Cultures of Microorganisms (N.C.C.M.) in Paris.

In an advantageous manner, the sequences of nucleotides of the invention code for a polypeptide capable of forming an immunological complex with antibodies directed against polypeptides showing the larvicidal activity with regard to S.littoralis.

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A sequence of nucleotides according to the invention is characterized in that it has the capacity to hybridize with a probe formed from the sequence (I) showing the following chain arrangement:

GTC ⁵²TAC TTG ACA GCG GTA GCA ACA TAA TCG GTC AAT TTT AAA
 TAT GGG GCA TAT ATT GAT ATT ¹¹²TTA TAA AAT TTG TTA CGT TTT
 TTG TAT TTT TTC ATA AGA TGT GTC ATA TGT ATT AAA TCG ¹⁷²TGG
 TAA TGA AAA ACA GTA ²³²TCA AAC TAT CAG AAC TTT GGT AGT TTA
 ATA AAA AAA CCG AGG TAT TTT ATG GAG GAA AAT AAT CAA AAT
 CAA TGC ATA CCT TAC AAT TGT TTA AGT AAT CCT ²⁹²GAA GAA GTA
 CTT TTG GAT ³⁵²GGA GAA CCG ATA TCA ACT GGT AAT TCA TCA ATT
 GAT ATT TCT CTG TCA CTT GTT CAG TTT CTG ⁴¹²GTA TCT AAC TTT
 GTA CCA GGG GGA GGA TTT TTA GTT GCA ⁴⁷²TTA ATA GAT TTT GTA
 TGG GGA ATA GTT GGC CCT TCT CAA TGG GAT GCA TTT CTA GTA
 CAA ⁵³²ATT GAA CAA TTA ATT AAT GAA AGA ATA GCT GAA TTT GCT
 AGG AAT GCT GCT ATT GCT AAT ⁵⁹²TTA GAA GGA TTA GGA AAC AAT
 TTC AAT ATA TAT GTG GAA GCA TTT AAA GAA TGG GAA GAA ⁶⁵²GAT
 CCT AAT AAT CCA GAA ACC AGG ACC AGA GTA ATT GAT CGC TTT
 CGT ATA CTT GAT GGG ⁷¹²CTA CTT GAA AGG GAC ATT CCT TCG TTT
 CGA ATT TCT GGA TTT GAA GTA CCC CTT TTA TCC ⁷⁷²GTT TAT GCT
 CAA GCG GCC AAT CTG CAT CTA GCT ATA TTA AGA GAT TCT GTA
 ATT TTT GGA GAA AGA TGG GGA TTG ACA ACG ATA AAT GTC AAT
 GAA AAC TAT AAT AGA CTA ATT AGG CAT ⁸³²ATT GAT GAA TAT GCT
 GAT ⁸⁹²CAC TGT GCA AAT ACG TAT AAT CGG GGA TTA AAT AAT TTA
 CCG AAA TCT ACG TAT CAA GAT TGG ATA ACA TAT AAT CGA TTA
 CGG AGA GAC TTA ACA TTG ACT ⁹⁵²GTA TTA GAT ATC GCC GCT TTC
 TTT CCA AAC TAT GAC

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Sequences of nucleotides coding for at least a part of the N-terminal region of a polypeptide toxic specifically towards larvae of Lepidoptera of the Noctuidae family, and preferably towards S.littoralis, are characterized in that they contain the chain arrangement (I) defined above.

In an advantageous manner, the sequence of nucleotides characterized by the chain arrangement defined above codes for a part of a polypeptide having a higher larvicidal activity towards S.littoralis than that of the polypeptides encoded by natural isolates presently known for their effects against S.littoralis.

The study of this sequence of nucleotides shows that it is characterized by an initiation codon ATG situated at position 241 starting from which an open reading frame of 750 nucleotides has been identified.

This sequence is also characterized by a GGAGG attachment site for ribosomes at positions 230 to 234.

According to another feature, the sequence of nucleotides of the invention is characterized in that it contains, upstream from the ATG codon, a sequence going from the nucleotide at position 137 to the nucleotide at position 177, strongly homologous with the region found by Wong et al. (1983) and described in (16) upstream from the gene for the crystal of the strain kurstaki HD1 Dipel (BTK) and for which the authors have shown that it contains three promoters BtI, BtII and Ec which are functional in B.thuringiensis and E.coli, respectively. The homology of these sequences is about 70%.

The invention also relates to a sequence of nucleotides coding for the following sequence (II) of amino acids :

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MET GLU GLU ASN ASN GLN ASN
GLN CYS ILE PRO TYR ASN CYS LEU SER ASN PRO GLU GLU VAL
LEU LEU ASP GLY GLU ARG ILE SER THR GLY ASN SER SER ILE
ASP ILE SER LEU SER LEU VAL GLN PHE LEU VAL SER ASN PHE
VAL PRO GLY GLY PHE LEU VAL GLY LEU ILE ASP PHE VAL TRP
GLY ILE VAL GLY PRO SER GLN TRP ASP ALA PHE LEU VAL GLN
ILE GLU GLN LEU ILE ASN GLU ARG ILE ALA GLU PHE ALA ARG
ASN ALA ALA ILE ALA ASN LEU GLU GLY LEU GLY ASN ASN PHE
ASN ILE TYR VAL GLU ALA PHE LYS GLU TRP GLU GLU ASP PRO
ASN ASN PRO GLU THR ARG THR ARG VAL ILE ASP PRG PHE ARG
ILE LEU ASP GLY LEU LEU GLU ARG ASP ILE PRO SER PHE ARG
ILE SER GLY PHE GLU VAL PRO LEU LEU SER VAL TYR ALA GLN
ALA ALA ASN LEU HIS LEU ALA ILE LEU ARG ASP SER VAL ILE
PHE GLY GLU ARG TRP GLY LEU THR THR ILE ASN VAL ASN GLU
ASN TYR ASN ARG LEU ILE ARG HIS ILE ASP GLU TYR ALA ASP
HIS CYS ALA ASN THR TYR ASN ARG GLY LEU ASN ASN LEU PRO
LYS SER THR TYR GLN ASP TRP ILE THR TYR ASN ARG LEU ARG
ARG ASP LEU THR LEU THR VAL LEU ASP ILE ALA ALA PHE PHE
PRO ASN TYR ASP

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A better identification of the sequence of nucleotides isolated from the above strains, deposited with the NCCM has made it possible to observe that the nucleotide situated at position 273 is guanine (G), the amino acid resulting from the GTA codon thus being valine.

Now, the reading of the nucleotide corresponding to this position 273 in the application FR.8708090 of 10 June 1987 had led to reporting thymine (T) and leucine as amino acid resulting from the TTA codon.

Another sequence of nucleotides of the invention is characterized by its capacity of hybridization with a probe formed from the sequence (III) showing the following chain arrangement:

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

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W O S S /

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[illegible]

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The invention also relates to a sequence of nucleotides characterized in that it codes for a polypeptide containing the sequence (IV) of amino acids below:

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371 577 679 65M 6LM 6YS 1LE

271
P00 174 WSM 175 LEU SER WSM P00 GLU GLU VAL LEU LEU ASP GLY GLU ARG ILE SER IMA GLY WSM SER SER ILE ASP ILE SER LEU SER

361
LEU VAL GLN PHE LEU VAL SER ASN PHE VAL PRO GLY GLY PHE LEU VAL GLY ILE ASP PHE VAL TRP GLY ILE VAL GLY PRO SER

GLN IAP ASP ALA PHE LEU VAL GLN ILE GLU GLN LEU ILE ASN GLU ARG ILE ALA GLU PHE ALA ARG ASN ALA VAL ILE ALA ASN LEU GLU
451

GLY LEU GLY ASN PHE ASN ILE TYR VAL GLU ALA PHE LYS GLU TRP GLU ASP PRO ASN ASN PRO ALA TRP ARG TRP VAL ILE
341

631
45P ARG PHE ARG ILE LEU ASP GLY LEU LEU GLU ARG ASP ILE PRO SER PHE ARG ILE SER GLY PHE GLU VAL PHE GLU SER ILE VAL

781
ALA GLN ALA ALA ASN LEU HIS LEU ALA ILE LEU ARG ASP SER VAL ILL PHE GLY GLU NH2 IMP UCU LEU TMM TMM LYS HIGH THE

654 IYA GYM GRG LLI ARG HIS ILE ASP GLU TYN NEM WSP WIS LIS WEN WTM WTN WTT WTX

1MR 1TR 6LN ASP TAP ILE 1MR 1TR ASN AND LLU MRG MRG MRG. END TAP END

991

ASH ARG ARG TYR PRO ILE GLN PRO VAL GLY GLN LEU THR ARG GLU VAL TYR THR ASP PRO LEU ILE ASH PHE ASH PRO GLN LEU GLN SER
 1001 VAL ALA GLN LEU PRO THR PHE ASH VAL MET GLU SER SER ALA ILE ARG ASH PRO HIS LEU PHE ASP ILE LEU ASH ASH LEU THR ILE PHE
 1171 THR ASP TRP PHE SER VAL GLY ARG ASH PHE TYR IAP GLY GLY HIS ARG VAL ILE SER SER LEU ILE GLY GLY ASH ILE THR SER PRO
 1261 ILE TYR GLY ARG GLU ALA ASH GLN GLU PRO PRO ARG SER PHE THR PHE ASH GLY PRO VAL PHE ARG THR LEU SER ILE PRO THR LEU ARG
 1331 LEU LEU GLN PRO CYS GLN ARG HIS PHE ASH LEU ARG GLY GLY GLU VAL GLU PHE SER THR PRO THR ASH SER PHE THR ILE
 1441 ARG GLY ARG GLY THR VAL ASP SER LEU THR GLU LEU PRO PRO GLU ASP ASH SER VAL PRO PRO ARG GLU GLY TYR SER HIS ARG LEU CYS
 1531 HIS ALA THR PHE VAL GLN ARG SER GLY THR PRO PHE LEU THR THR GLY VAL VAL PHE SER TRP THR HIS ARG SER ALA THR LEU THR ASH
 1621 THR ILE ASP PRO GLU ARG ILE ASH GLN ILE PRO LEU VAL LYS GLY PHE ARG VAL TRP GLY THR SER VAL ILE THR GLY PRO GLY PHE
 1711 THR GLY GLY ASP ILE LEU ARG ARG ASH THR PHE GLY ASP PHE VAL SER LEU GLN VAL ASH ILE ASH SER PRO ILE THR GLN ARG TYR ARG
 1801 LEU ARG PHE ARG TYR ALA SER SER ARG ASP ALA ARG VAL ILE VAL LEU THR GLY ALA ALA SER THR GLY VAL GLY GLN VAL SER VAL

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1111 PRO LEU GLN LYS THR MET GLU ILE GLY, GLU ASN LEU THR SER ARG THR PHE ARG TYR THR ASP PHE SER, ASN PRO PHE SER PHE
 1201 ARG ALA ASN PRO ASP ILE ILE GLY ILE SER GLU GLN PRO LEU PHE GLY ALA GLY SER ILE SER SER GLY GLU LEU TYR ILE ASP LYS ILE
 2071 GLU ILE ILE LEU ALA ASP ALA THR PHE GLU ALA, GLU SER ASP LEU GLU ARG ALA GLN LYS ALA VAL ASN ALA LEU PHE THR SER SER ASN
 2101 GLN ILE GLY LEU LYS THR ASP VAL THR ASP TYR, HIS ILE ASP GLN VAL SER ASN LEU VAL ASP CYS LEU SER ASP GLU PHE CYS LEU ASP
 2231 GLU LYS ARG GLU LEU SER GLU LYS VAL LYS HIS ALA LYS ARG LEU SER ASP, GLU ARG ASN LEU LEU GLN ASP PRO ASN PHE ARG GLY ILE
 2341 ASN ARG GLN PRO ASP ARG GLY TRP ARG GLY SER THR ASP ILE THR ILE GLN GLY GLY ASP VAL PHE LYS GLU ASN TYR VAL THR LEU
 2431 PRO GLY THR VAL ASP GLU CYS TYR PRO THR TYR LEU TYR GLN LYS ILE ASP GLU SER LYS LEU LYS ALA TYR THR ARG TYR GLU LEU ARG
 2521 GLY TYR ILE GLU ASP SER GLN ASP LEU GLU ILE TYR LEU ILE ALA TYR ASN ALA LYS HIS GLU ILE VAL ASN VAL PRO GLY THR GLY SER
 2611 LEU TRP PRO LEU SER ALA GLN SER PRO ILE GLY LYS CYS GLY GLU PRO ASN ARG CYS ALA PRO HIS LEU GLU TRP ASN PRO ASP LEU ASP
 2701 CYS SER CYS

The invention also relates to recombinant expression and cloning vectors comprising more particularly at least one sequence of nucleotides such as that defined above, in particular at least a part of the sequence of about 3 kb.

5 A specific recombinant vector is, for example, a plasmid containing the HindIII-PstI fragment of the sequence of nucleotides of the invention, inserted in a vector pUC9. A first preferred vector is the plasmid pHT71, the construction of which is reported in the assemblies below, which comprises a HindIII-PstI DNA fragment according
10 to the invention constituted uniquely of DNA derived from the strain aizawai 7-29.

Another recombinant vector is constituted by the plasmid pHT 671, the construction of which is given in figure 4. This plasmid contains a chimeric HindIII-PstI fragment, obtained by fusing a HindIII-HindII fragment of 1.1 kb derived from the strain entomocidus 6-01
15 with a HincII-PstI fragment of 1.9 kb derived from the strain aizawai 7-29.

The modified bacterial strains which contain one of the nucleotide sequences defined above or also a recombinant expression vector and cloning previously defined, and preferably the plasmid pHT671 or the plasmid pHT71, also enter into the framework of the
20 invention.

The invention also relates to a polypeptide toxic towards larvae of Lepidoptera and in a preferential manner towards
25 S.littoralis, which attack cotton leaves or other crops such as those listed above, characterized in that it is capable of forming an immunological complex with antibodies directed against polypeptides with larvicidal activity towards S.littoralis.

The invention relates more particularly to the NH₂-terminal part of this polypeptide which contains the larvicidal activity.
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The extremity of the active NH₂-terminal part corresponds to the sequence (II) of amino acids given above.

A preferred polypeptide of the invention is that which corresponds to this sequence (II) and corresponds to the sequence
35 (IV) of amino acids given in the preceding pages. This polypeptide corresponding to the sequence (IV) contains 823 amino acids. Its calculated molecular mass is 92906 Da.

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This sequence of δ -endotoxin was compared with amino acid sequences of δ -endotoxins derived from other strains of B.thuringiensis active on the Lepidoptera and the genes of which have been isolated and sequenced previously : the δ -endotoxins in question are those of the strains kurstaki HD1 (19), kurstaki HD73 (20), berliner 1715 (21) and (22) Sotto (23) and aizawai IPL7 (24).

The results of these comparisons indicate that all are different in the second quarter of the molecule (amino acids 281 to 620) whereas the NH_2 -terminal part (amino acids 1 to 280) and the COOH -terminal domain (amino acids 621 to 1175) of the protein are highly conserved and differ only by several amino acids. On the other hand, the δ -endotoxin corresponding to the sequence (IV) above shows considerable differences from the other δ -endotoxins both in the NH_2 -terminal part (amino acids 1 to 280) and in the second quarter of the molecule (amino acids 281 to 620). The results of these comparisons indicate again that the NH_2 -terminal half of the molecule (amino acids 1 to 620) which corresponds to the toxic fraction of the protein only show 46% homology with the other δ -endotoxins. The most important differences are located in the second half of the toxic part of the molecule (amino acids 281 to 620) with only 36% of identical amino acids, the NH_2 -terminal part (amino acids 1 to 280) itself showing 58% of amino acids identical with the other δ -endotoxins. Such considerable differences have never been observed up to now in the NH_2 -terminal part of the toxic fraction of the molecule among the δ -endotoxins active on the Lepidoptera.

In order to obtain a sequence of nucleotides entering into the framework of the invention, coding for at least the active part of a polypeptide showing a specific toxicity towards larvae of Lepidoptera of the Noctuidae family, and preferably towards S.littoralis, recourse is had, in conformity with the invention, to the following steps, namely:

- the carrying out of a molecular hybridization between, on the one hand, a nucleotide sequence of a strain of B.thuringiensis active against S.littoralis and, on the other, at least two nucleotide sequences, used as probes, derived from the 5' part of a restriction

fragment of a gene for δ -endotoxin of B.thuringiensis, this part coding for the NH₂-terminal part of the polypeptide active on the larvae of Lepidoptera, and from the 3' part of this fragment coding for the COOH part of the polypeptide,

- 5 - the isolation of the hybrid fragment,
- its cloning in a vector, followed by its purification.

In an advantageous manner, the hybridization probes utilized are obtained from a gene for the δ -endotoxin derived from the strain aizawai 7-29 coding for a protein of 130 kDa, active against P.brassicae and inactive towards S.littoralis, this gene having been
10 cloned in the recombinant plasmid pHTA2.

In an embodiment of the preceding procedure, the fragment recombined with the vector in the cloning step is elaborated from a HindIII-PstI restriction fragment derived from a single strain of B.thuringiensis, preferably aizawai 7-29. In particular, this fragment
15 is carried preferentially by the recombinant plasmid pHTA6 such as isolated with the aid of a probe constituted by a PvuII fragment of 2 kb of the plasmid pBT15-88 corresponding to the internal part of a gene for the chromosomal crystal of the strain berliner 1715,
20 starting from transforming clones containing nucleotide sequences derived from B.thuringiensis strains active against larvae of Lepidoptera, inter-alia of S.littoralis.

In another embodiment of the invention, the fragment recombined with the vector in the cloning step is elaborated from
25 several sequences of nucleotides derived from recombinant vectors containing sequences of nucleotides from at least two different strains of B.thuringiensis, possessing the same restriction maps and themselves containing all or part of the sequences of nucleotides capable of coding for a polypeptide active, in a preferential manner, against
30 S.littoralis.

In this case, the recombined fragment used in the cloning step is a fragment of about 3 kb, advantageously elaborated from a HindIII-HincII restriction fragment of about 1.1 kb derived from the entomocidus 6-01 strain and a HincII-PstI fragment of about 1.9 kb
35 from the aizawai 7-29 strain. It corresponds to a truncated gene for δ -endotoxin.

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The HindIII-HincII and HincII-PstI restriction fragments are carried more especially by the respective recombinant plasmids pHTE6 and pHTA6 such as isolated with the aid of the probe constituted by the PvuII fragment mentioned above.

5 The study of the toxicity towards the larvae of Lepidoptera of the bacterial strains modified with the aid of the sequences of nucleotides defined above, has made it possible to demonstrate their high toxic activity, in particular with regard to the caterpillars of S.littoralis.

10 This activity was estimated from the point of view of the specificity index corresponding to the ratio

LC50 S.littoralis

LC50 P.brassicae

15 in which "LC50" represents the lethal concentration killing 50% of the larvae in 72 hours.

The utilization of such an index makes it possible to evaluate the activity of the bacterial strains studied without having to consider the level of expression of the polypeptides.

20 The results obtained, which are reported in the examples which follow, and the values of LD50 which are deduced from them, have shown that the bacterial strains modified according to the invention show a more specific toxic activity towards S.littoralis than the native crystal proteins of the strains aizawai 7-29 or berliner 1715.

25 Therefore, the invention relates to the use of these modified strains, of recombinant vectors containing the nucleotide sequences defined above, in particular the plasmid pHT671 and the plasmid pHT71, and these sequences themselves for the elaboration of larvicidal compositions preferentially toxic towards S.littoralis.

30 The larvicidal compositions of the invention are thus characterized in that they contain an efficacious quantity of polypeptides such as defined above or expressed by the nucleotide sequences mentioned above.

35 In order to produce these polypeptides the truncated genes

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for δ -endotoxin corresponding to the nucleotide sequences of the invention are advantageously implemented.

These genes can be used to produce in excess the toxic polypeptide in microorganisms permitting the expression of the above recombinant vectors. Suitable strains of microorganisms include E.coli or also B.subtilis.

These truncated genes may be reintroduced into the strains of B.thuringiensis or into related species such as B.cereus, according to the standard techniques, for example, by transformation, conjugation or transduction. These techniques make it possible to produce the toxic polypeptide in large quantity without first having to modify the natural region of the promoter for the δ -endotoxin genes of B.thuringiensis.

This transformation may be carried out by using methods derived from the transformation of the protoplasts of B.subtilis according to (11) or of the vegetative cells of B.thuringiensis as described in (12).

The introduction of recombinant plasmids by a system of the conjugation type may be carried out by using B.thuringiensis as host strain and B.subtilis or Streptococcus faecalis as strains of the donor type by operating according to (13) and (14).

As a variant, the sequences of nucleotides are introduced into microorganisms living in the environment or in association with the plants and capable of expressing recombinant vectors containing these sequences. The introduction may be carried out in microorganisms such as Pseudomonas by working according to the procedure described in (17), by the intermediary of plasmid vectors containing the transposon Tn5 and the gene for the toxin, or Azospirillum or Rhizobium by means of the intermediary of suicide vectors derived from the plasmid RP4 and of mobilizing plasmids functional in Gram negative bacteria (for example, pRK2013) according to the procedures described in (18).

The truncated genes are alone in the strains of Bacilli or, as a variant, are associated with different δ -endotoxin genes which makes it possible to obtain crystals synthesized by these strains

specifically toxic towards given species of Noctuidae, or toxic both towards the Noctuidae and insects sensitive to other δ -endotoxins. These recombinations, carried out in vitro or in vivo with the nucleotide sequences of the invention and other δ -endotoxin genes showing different toxic specificities, lead to the construction of new genes coding for novel hybrid toxic proteins exhibiting a large spectrum of activity towards insects. These new genes and these novel proteins also enter into the framework of the invention.

In these applications, the nucleotide sequences of the invention may be transferred and expressed in plants sensitive to S.littoralis in order to diminish the devastation caused by these insects.

Among the plants to be protected, mention should be made of : cotton, clover, the tomatoe and alfalfa.

The transfer of the truncated gene into cotton plants may be carried out by transformation involving strains such as Agrobacterium as described in (15).

In addition, the invention relates to the plant cells, the plants and the seeds containing the nucleotide sequences defined above.

The plant cells according to the invention are cells, the genome of which after transformation by a non-essentially biological procedure possesses in a stable manner a sequence of nucleotides capable of expressing a polypeptide toxic towards S.littoralis, such as that defined above. The invention also relates to the plant cells derived from their division.

The plants according to the invention are plants transformed by a non-essentially biological procedure, having in particular as predator S.littoralis, the genome of which possesses in a stable manner a sequence of nucleotides such as that defined above, capable of expressing a polypeptide toxic towards S.littoralis. The plants in question are also plants derived from their reproduction, their multiplication or hybrid crosses.

In accordance with another feature, the invention relates to plants having in particular as predator S.littoralis, possessing

in addition to their initial phenotypic and genotypic characters the property of expressing a polypeptide toxic preferentially towards S.littoralis, this property resulting from the insertion in their genome by means of genetic manipulation of a sequence of nucleotides capable of expressing the said polypeptide.

In addition, the invention relates to seeds capable of giving rise to a plant such as that defined above or derived from such a plant, characterized in that they have integrated into their genome by genetic manipulation a nucleotide sequence described above.

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention will become apparent in the course of the description and in referring to the examples in which :

- figure 1 presents the restriction map of the plasmids pHTA6 and pHTE6,
- figure 2, the restriction map of a gene for a crystal protein of the aizawai 7-29 strain cloned in the plasmid pHTA2 and defining the DNA fragments which are used as probe,
- figure 3 shows the fragment of 6.6 kb cloned in pHTA6 and the result of a hybridization carried out between this fragment and the probes described in figure 2,
- figure 4, the restriction map of the plasmid pHT671, and
- figure 5, the photographs of the immunodiffusion tests.

The hybridization experiments carried out for the implementation of the invention were performed at 42°C for 24 h in a solution containing 5 x SSC, 30% formamide and 1 Denhardt (7) in the presence of the DNA probe labelled with ³²P. The filters are washed at 42°C, 20 mn, by using successively the following solutions : 5 x SSC in 30% formamide, 5 x SSC, 2 x SSC, 1 x SSC and 0.5 x SSC before drying at room temperature.

EXAMPLE 1 - Construction of a DNA sequence of about 3 kb containing a hybrid gene of an insecticidal toxin.

This construction comprises :

- 1/ the preparation of gene banks of B.thuringiensis
- 2/ the selection and characterization of transforming clones containing the genes of a crystal protein and nucleotide sequences responsible

for the larvicidal activity,

3/ in vitro recombination of these sequences in a cloning vector with construction of the plasmid pHT671.

These different steps are carried out as follows :

5 1/ Preparation of gene banks of B.thuringiensis.

The total DNA of the aizawai 7-29 and entomocidus 6-01 strains of Bacillus thuringiensis is purified by using the method reported in (1) and 50 µg of each purified DNA are completely digested with the restriction enzyme PstI.

10 The DNA digested by PstI is analysed by horizontal electrophoresis on a 0.8% agarose gel and DNA fragments of a size of 5 to 8 kb are recovered from the agarose gels by electroelution in a manner described in (2).

15 The purified DNA fragments of 5-8 kb of the aizawai 7-29 strain are ligated to the DNA of the cloning vector pUC18 digested by PstI according to (3).

20 The purified DNA fragments of 5-8 kb of the entomocidus 6-01 strain are ligated to the DNA of the cloning vector pUC9 digested by PstI. The cells of E.coli JM83 are transformed with the ligation mixture as described in (4).

The transforming clones of E.coli are selected on LB medium containing 100 µg/ml of ampicillin.

2/ Isolation and characterization of the transforming clones containing the genes for a crystal protein.

25 A/ Screening of the transformed E.coli cells with the aid of an internal fragment of a gene of the crystal protein labelled with ³²P, used as probe :

30 Transforming clones containing recombinant plasmids carrying the gene for the crystal are detected by colony hybridization according to the method described in (5), by using as probe a PvuII fragment of 2 kb of the pBT 15-88 plasmid corresponding to an internal part of the gene for the crystal protein located on the chromosome of the berliner 1715 strain.

35 B/ Characterization of the recombinant plasmids present in the clones which react with the above probe.

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Two recombinant plasmids, pHTA6 and pHTE6, isolated respectively from gene banks constructed from the strains aizawai 7-29 and entomocidus 6-01, show a homology with this probe. In each case, a DNA fragment of about 6.6 kb was cloned.

5 The restriction map of the two plasmids is given in figure 1. The comparison of the restriction sites shows that the two DNA fragments cloned appear to be identical.

10 In order to delimit the sequences corresponding to the gene for the δ -endotoxin, different DNA fragments labelled with ^{32}P , derived from a gene of the crystal previously characterized, and cloned in the recombinant plasmid pHTA2, are utilized as probes. This latter gene for the crystal also derived from the aizawai 7-29 strain codes for a protein of 130 kd active against P.brassicae but not against S.littoralis. This type of gene possesses the same restriction map
15 as the gene for the δ -endotoxin derived from the berliner 1715 strain. In figure 2 is shown the restriction map of this gene for the crystal protein of the aizawai 7-29 strain cloned in the plasmid pHTA2. The thick lines shown above the map correspond to the fragments used as hybridization probes.

20 The plasmids pHTA6 and pHTE6 are hydrolysed by different restriction endonucleases, analysed by horizontal electrophoresis on a 0.8% agarose gel and hybridized with the different probes.

25 The transfer of the DNA to nitrocellulose filters is carried out according to the method of SOUTHERN described in (6). The hybridization is conducted at 42°C for 24 hours in a solution containing : 5 x SSC, 30% formamide and a 1x Denhardt mixture described in (7) in the presence of a DNA probe labelled with ^{32}P . The filters are then washed at 42°C for 20 minutes, by using successively the following solutions : 5 SSC in 50% formamide, 5 SSC, 2 SSC, 1 SSC
30 and 0.5 SSC before being dried at room temperature.

35 The results of these hybridization experiments are summarized in figure 3. It appears that each extremity of the cloned DNA fragments of 6.6 kb shows a homology with the probes. The PstI-KpnI fragment of 1.5 kb reacting with the probe No. 3 corresponds to the 3' end of a gene of the crystal protein present in both the aizawai 7-29

and entomocidus 6-01 strains. As pointed out in figure 3, the probes No. 1 and No. 2 corresponding to the 5' end of the gene for the δ -endotoxin of pHTA2 hybridize with the HindIII-HincII fragment of 1.1 kb contained in the plasmid pHTA6. The probe No. 3 which covers the 3' end of the gene of the δ -endotoxin of pHTA2 hybridizes with the HindIII-PstI fragment of 0.4 kb contained in the plasmid pHTA6. It should be noted that a weak hybridization signal is obtained with the probe No. 2 whereas the two other probes give easily detectable signals.

From these results, the inventors have established that the HindIII-PstI DNA fragment of 3 kb corresponds to a large part of a gene for the δ -endotoxin which commences close to the central HindIII site. It seems clear in the light of results of the hybridization experiments that the gene for the δ -endotoxin shows substantial differences from those characterized in the prior art. On the basis of these results it was decided to clone the HindIII-PstI fragment of 3 kb in the vector pUC9.

3/ Construction of the plasmid pHT 671 containing a hybrid gene of the reconstituted insecticidal toxin.

The HindIII-HincII DNA fragment of 1.1 kb derived from the plasmid pHT6 and the HincII-PstI DNA fragment of 1.9 kb derived from the plasmid pHTA6 are purified on agarose gels.

Equal amounts of the two purified DNA fragments and the DNA of pUC9 digested with HindIII and PstI are mixed and ligated. The ligation mixture is used to transform competent cells of E.coli JM83, then the transformed E.coli cells are selected on LB medium containing ampicillin. One of the interesting recombinant clones examined contains a plasmid designated by pHT671, the restriction map of which was determined and is shown in figure 4. This plasmid (pHT671) contains a DNA fragment of 3 kb inserted in the vector pUC9. This DNA sequence has the same restriction map as the HindIII-PstI fragments of 3 kb contained in the plasmids pHTA6 and pHT6, but corresponds to a reconstituted DNA molecule constructed by in vitro recombination from DNA sequences derived from the aizawai 7-29 strains on the one hand and entomocidus 6-01 on the other.

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EXAMPLE III : Construction of a DNA sequence of about 2.7 kb containing a gene for a larvicidal toxin.

In order to achieve this construction the DNA of the aizawai 7-29 strain of B.thuringiensis was used up to the step for the production of the plasmid pHTA6 as described in Example I.

The HindIII-PstI fragment of about 2.7 kb obtained from the plasmid pHTA6 was then subcloned in the vector pUC9, previously hydrolysed by the restriction enzymes HindIII-PstI in order to give the plasmid pHT71.

EXAMPLE IV : Study of the sequence of nucleotides constituting the plasmid pHT71 coding for a polypeptide toxic towards the larvae of Lepidoptera of the family of the Noctuidae.

The HindIII-PstI fragment of 2.7 kb of pHTA6, which was subcloned in pHT71, was sequenced by means of the technique of Sanger et al. (8) using the phage M13mpl9 and the subcloning system by deletions developed by Dale et al (9). This system makes it possible to obtain M13 phages containing a series of partially overlapping DNA fragments which can be utilized for sequencing the DNA.

The sequence of nucleotides of this 2.7 kb fragment which corresponds to the chain arrangement (III) given above, was determined on the 2 DNA strands, with the exception of the last 212 nucleotides (position 2500 to 2711) which were sequenced only on a single strand.

The nucleotide sequence of this HindIII-PstI fragment has a length of 2711 nucleotides. This fragment contains the potential promoter as well as the largest part of the gene for the δ -endotoxin active on S.littoralis.

EXAMPLE V : Study of the specific toxicity of the recombinant clones of E. coli JM83 (pHT671) and JM83 (pHT71) against S.littoralis.

The toxicity of the recombinant clones of E.coli JM83 containing pHT671 and of E.coli JM83 containing pHT71 was determined by biological tests on caterpillars of the P.brassicae and S.littoralis species as described by LECADET and MARTOURET in (10). The results were compared with the specific toxicity of the native crystal proteins purified from the strains berliner 1715 and aizawai 7-29, entomocidus 6-01 B.cereus 569 (containing the plasmid pBT45, pAMB1) against the

two species of insects. The specific toxicity of the recombinant clone and of the strains of B.thuringiensis is expressed in terms of "specificity index" previously defined.

The results obtained are reported in table 1 below.

5 In this table, for E.coli strains, the concentration 1
corresponds to a 14 hours bacterial culture concentrated 20 times,
disintegrated by ultrasound ; for the B.thuringiensis strains the
concentration is expressed in μg of crystal protein per μl of
preparation. The toxic activity of the preparations was tested by
10 the forced ingestion with 5 μl of preparation on caterpillars at the
fifth stage of development, or by a technique of free ingestion
utilizing larvae at the second stage of development.

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TABLE 1

Comparative toxicity of a recombinant clone and two strains
of B. thuringiensis towards S. littoralis and P. brassicae.

5	Strains and plasmids	<u>S.littoralis</u>		<u>P.brassicae</u>		Specificity index LC50 <u>S.littoralis</u> LC50 <u>P.brassicae</u>
		LC50 2nd larval stage	LC50 5th larval stage	LC50 5th larval stage	LC50	
10	JM83 (pUC18)	> 1	> 1	> 1	-	-
	JM83 (pHT671)	0,04	0,13	0,72	0,2	-
	JM83 (pHTA2)	> 1	> 1	0,03	> 30	-
15	JM83 (pHTA4)	> 1	> 1	> 1	-	-
	JM83 (pHT71)	ND	0,5	> 1	< 0,5	-
	berliner 1715 native crystals	ND	0,11	0,007	15,7	-
20	aizawai 7.29 native crystals	ND	0,02	0,04	0,5	-
	entomocidus 601 native crystals	ND	0,028	0,012	2,3	-
	B.cereus 569 (pBT45, pAM β 1)	ND	0,38	0,054	7	-

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Examination of the LC50 values summarized in this table 1 shows that the protein extracts of the recombinant clones JM83 (pHT671) and JM83 (pHT71) are preferentially toxic against S.littoralis. Secondly, a comparison of the values of the specificity index shows that the larvicidal activity of the recombinant clones is more specific by a factor of 2.5 times towards S.littoralis than the native crystal proteins of the aizawai strain. Moreover, the recombinant clones of JM83 (pHT671) and JM83 (pHT71) are very active against another insect of the family of the Noctuidae, Mamestra brassicae (in the case of the clone JM83 (pHT671) for example, the LC50 value is 0.02, utilizing larvae at the second stage of development).

These two results show that the gene for the larvicidal toxin constructed and cloned in the plasmids pHT671 and pHT71 codes for a protein specifically active against S.littoralis.

Other preparations obtained from recombinant clones containing plasmids carrying genes coding for other types of δ -endotoxins (pHTA2 and pHTA4) are not active on S.littoralis : it may be seen that the plasmid pHTA2 codes for a δ -endotoxin specifically active on P.brassicae whereas the plasmid pHTA4 codes for a δ -endotoxin, the insect target for which has not yet been identified. It can also be seen that the crystalline inclusions produced by a strain of Bacillus cereus which has received the plasmid pBT45, one of the plasmids of the aizawai 7-29 strain which also carries a δ -endotoxin gene (the gene of plasmid origin of the aizawai 7-29 strain), are also specifically active on P.brassicae.

Similar results are obtained by using, in the place of crude bacterial extracts, soluble protein extracts prepared from different recombinant clones of E.coli.

On the basis of the LC50 values reported in the table above and a mean individual weight of 41 mg per L5 larva (fifth larval stage) of S.littoralis, the value of the LD50 was estimated at 2.4 μ g/gram of larva for the native crystals of the aizawai 7-29 strain.

On these same bases and on the basis of equivalence factors making it possible to pass from the total bacterial mass to the

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quantity of specific proteins (about 2% of the total proteins in E.coli JM83 (pHT671), the LD50 corresponding to the toxin produced by the expression in E.coli JM83 of the gene according to the invention cloned in the plasmid pHT671, was determined and estimated at a value close to 5.5 to 6 µg/gram of larva.

On these same bases and after determination of the LC50 of soluble protein extracts prepared from ground cultures of E.coli JM83 (pHT671), the value of the LD50 corresponding to the toxin present in these extracts was estimated at 4.15 µg/gram of larva.

In the two cases and particularly in the case of the ground preparations of E.coli, the calculated values of LD50 are approximate and higher than that of the native crystals, because it is not a question of a purified toxin. However, these data indicate without ambiguity that the gene expressed by pHT671 specifies a δ-endotoxin exhibiting the specificity towards S.littoralis. In fact, the same type of estimation made with extract of E.coli JM83 (pHTA2) carrying a δ-endotoxin gene of different specificity leads to values 30 to 50 times higher than the LD50 of the soluble extracts towards S.littoralis (135 to 350 µg/gram of larva).

The foregoing data will easily make it possible for the person skilled in the art to develop active larvicidal compositions with the proteins of the invention.

Other toxicity experiments were carried out utilizing larvae of M.brassicae, S.fruqiperda and S.littoralis at the second larval stage. The results obtained, expressed in terms of LC50 as defined for table 1, are given in table 2.

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TABLE 2

ACTIVITY OF THE RECOMBINANT CLONES AGAINST
THE LARVAE OF INSECTS OF THE FAMILY OF THE
NOCTUIDAE: M. BRASSICAE, S. FRUGIPERDA, and
S. LITTORALIS.

STRAINS AND PLASMIDS	INSECT LARVAE AND STAGE	<u>M. BRASSICAE</u>		<u>S. FRUGIPERDA</u>		<u>S. LITTORALIS</u>	
		LC50	2nd STAGE	LC50	2nd STAGE	LC50	2nd STAGE
JM 83 (pUC10)		NT		NT		NT	
JM 83 (pHTA2)		> 1		0,51		0,9	
JM 83 (pHT671)		0,02		0,5		0,03	
JM 83 (pHT71)		ND		ND		0,03	
JM 83 (pHTA4)		> 1		0,54		> 1	

It emerges from the examination of table 2 that the crude bacterial extracts of the recombinant clone JM83 (pHT671) are toxic towards M.brassicae and S.littoralis (the values of LC50 are 0.02 and 0.03, respectively) and weakly toxic towards S.fruqiperda (LC50 of 0.5).

The extracts of the recombinant clone E.coli JM83 (pHTA2) are weakly active towards S.fruqiperda and S.littoralis and not at all toxic towards M.brassicae. The extracts of the recombinant clone JM83 (pHTA4) are not toxic towards M.brassicae and S.littoralis and are weakly toxic toward S.fruqiperda.

These results confirm the high specific toxicity of the proteins obtained from pHT71 and pHT671 towards S.littoralis and show that this class of crystal protein is also very active towards M.brassicae.

EXAMPLE VI : Study of the specificity of the polypeptides expressed by the clones formed by introduction of the plasmids pHT671 and pHT71 into E.coli.

This study was carried out owing to immuno-diffusion tests. The results are reported in figure 5 (which includes figures 5A and 5B).

The implementation of the immuno-diffusion experiment was done in conformity with the following protocol :

Soluble extracts of proteins of E.coli clones containing the plasmids pHT671, pHTA4, pHTA2 or pHT71, pUC18 were placed in the wells Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, respectively. A sample of a solubilized purified crystal of aizawai 7-29 was placed in the well No. 1 in order to serve as positive control.

In the test recorded in figure 5A an antiserum against all of the δ -endotoxins of aizawai 7-29, containing rabbit antibodies directed against the solubilized crystal proteins, was used and placed in the central well.

An immunoprecipitation line was observed in all of the cases except in the case of the extract of E.coli containing only the plasmid vector (well No. 6).

It was observed that the immuno-precipitation lines derived from the wells No. 4 and No. 5 cross, which shows that the products encoded by the plasmids pHTA2 and pHT71, respectively, display different antigenic determinants.

5 In the test recorded in figure 5B, the anti-serum used contained rabbit polyclonal antibodies against the crystal proteins of berliner 1715.

10 An immunoprecipitation line was observed with the extracts of E.coli JM83 (pHTA4) (well No. 3) JM83 (pHTA2) (well No. 4). On the other hand, the E.coli clones JM83 (pHT71) (well No. 5), JM83 (pHT671) (well No. 2) or JM83 (pUC9) (well No. 6) did not give immuno-precipitation.

15 It may be deduced from that that the genes for the crystal isolated in pHTA4 and pHTA2 express polypeptides having antigenic determinants in common with the proteins of the crystal of berliner 1715, a strain which is not specifically active towards S.littoralis.

20 On the other hand, the crude extracts of E.coli containing the plasmids pHT671 and pHT71 contain polypeptides having antigenic determinants in common with the crystal proteins of the aizawai 7-29 strain, which are not related immunogenically with the crystal proteins of the berliner 1715 strain.

25 These results confirm those given previously with respect to the specificity of the genes isolated in the plasmids pHT71 and pHT671.

Antigen-antibody precipitation assays have made it possible to determine the level of expression of the δ -endotoxin genes in different recombinant clones.

30 The results obtained have shown that the crystal protein represents between 7 and 10% of the total cellular proteins of E.coli JM83 (pHTA2), between 2 and 3% in E.coli JM83 (pHT671) and between 0.5 and 1% in E.coli JM83 (pHTA4) and E.coli JM83 (pHT71).

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